

# WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1853.

We have been reminded for some days past, by the appearance in this city of several members, of the near approach of Congress, and what gives it more importance, a new Congress; an event from which the theory of our Government would teach us to expect nothing but good to the body politic, but which experience admonishes us is sometimes fraught with evil. The condition of the country, even if it were prosperous as it is in all physical wealth and advancement, would leave little cause of anxiety on domestic account, nor any thing indeed to fear in regard to exterior affairs, were it not for the reckless schemes of acquisition and aggression which are openly advocated by the anti-American school of Democrats, under the names of "progress" and "manifest destiny," schemes more in accordance with the morals of the highwayman than of a great nation with a regular and happy form of Government. It is not our disposition to forbode evil or to look upon the dark side of the picture, even were the time come, which it has not, for interrogating the future. There is too much in the present to cheer and encourage, to permit any despondency about the uncertain future; and our fears, we confess, are not a little allayed, if our hopes are not greatly brightened, by the confidence we feel in the prudence and firmness and Americanism of the citizen to whom has been committed the great trust of directing the public affairs, and of most of his official advisers.

## EUROPEAN POSTAGES.

An American correspondent in Europe, and recently in Sweden, feeling much interest in facilitating correspondence between his native country and the Scandinavian States, has written us a letter on the subject, some particulars of which may possess interest for our readers. We therefore make the following extract:

"Your letter containing the postal memoranda has been received. The subject had often attracted my attention before, and I had carefully read all the articles to which you call my attention. I have made some inquiries to see what might be expected from the Swedish postal authorities, but have not much hope of their entering into the Bremen arrangement. A five cent rate between Sweden and Bremen, I fear, is something as yet far in the future. The present charge on a single letter from Stockholm to Bremen is twenty cents; and to Stettin, the nearest point (almost) in Prussia, eighteen cents. Newspapers to and from Stettin are charged three and one quarter cents per half ounce, while newspapers from England are about two cents per sheet. Letters and newspapers from Paris and Havre cost severally twenty-seven cents for a single letter, and three and one-quarter cents per half ounce for newspapers. The Prussian postages are arranged by recent convention, subsequent to that with Great Britain; and what adds to the inequality of the whole system is the fact that a newspaper and all printed periodical sheets may go from Hapsburg to Gottenburg, and all over Sweden, gratis. There is an immense deal yet to be done in many parts of Europe for postal matters, and if a Congress were to be held on this subject great benefits might be hoped for."

The subject opened by this letter is receiving fresh interest every day from the numbers of emigrants who are flocking to our country from the north of Europe. In regard to the Bremen postal arrangement above referred to a simple explanation is necessary. Our readers are aware that by a late convention between the United States and Bremen Post Departments, the rate of postage to and from Bremen, by the United States and Bremen line of steamers, has been reduced from twenty to ten cents the single letter. But, as appears from the Articles of Agreement now before us, in order to enjoy the advantage of this reduced rate, States and Countries beyond Bremen must make arrangements by which their postage to and from Bremen shall not exceed five cents the single letter; otherwise they will have to pay fifteen instead of ten cents between Bremen and this country. This provision, however, seems to have been intended only for the States belonging to the "German-Austrian Postal Union," and some ten or twelve of these, we observe, have already come into the arrangement. But, although thus limited, we presume because of the improbability of any other States or countries making the necessary reduction to secure its benefits, it is understood, of course, that, should any other State or Country succeed in effecting such reduction beyond Bremen, no more than ten cents the single rate will be charged them on their letters this side of Bremen. Seeing that this cannot be effected in respect to Sweden, it remains only for that country to bring down their postage to Bremen to as low a rate as possible; and when all the States of the German Postal Union shall have come into the ten cent arrangement, we cannot doubt that it will be found for the interest of all parties concerned to remove the restriction and let all the correspondence pass under the reduced rate of ten cents between the United States and Bremen. At present the single rate of postage between the United States and Sweden, by the Bremen line, is thirty-three cents. Let the rate between Sweden and Bremen be reduced, say to ten cents, which certainly may be done, and this, added to the rate of ten cents this side, will bring the whole single rate down to twenty cents, which would be a great improvement.

A proportionate reduction in the rates on printed matter beyond Bremen is a measure, also, which we doubt not will commend itself to the favorable consideration of every enlightened Government throughout the continent of Europe. The charge on newspapers between the United States and Bremen, by the Bremen line, is now only two cents each, and for pamphlets and periodicals one cent an ounce.

The suggestion of the writer that a Congress of Nations be held for the purpose of adopting some general measures having for their object a material reduction in the rates of postage, and especially the simplification of international postal communication, is an excellent and original one, and we should be very glad to see it speedily carried out.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—The Albany Journal gives the following as a correct list of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York, chosen at the late election. The names of National Democrats are in italics; the remainder are Whigs:

First district, *Thomas W. Clark*.  
Second do. *William Rockwell*.  
Third do. *Malone Watson*.  
Fourth do. *Amaziah B. James*.  
Fifth do. *William J. Bacon*.  
Sixth do. *John M. Parker*.  
Seventh do. *Henry Welles*.  
Eighth do. *Benjamin F. Greene*.  
L. F. Bowie, (vacancy.)

## A NEW SCHEME OF ANNEXATION.

The reader will find below a communication from an esteemed correspondent in a distant city, on a subject which, though treated by him half-sarcastically, is one of deep import, and one already threatening to become a disturbing element in our public affairs. The scheme he refers to is so new, and so far transcending any previous conceptions of the wildest imagination, that those readers who are not in the habit of perusing Democratic papers would not understand the allusions of our correspondent without some prefatory explanation. They would hardly conceive that a scheme is on foot to extend the bounds of this American Union three thousand miles beyond the shore of the continent into the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean, to acquire and annex to the United States the Sandwich Islands, composed of Owyhee and the contiguous ones forming the group. Plain readers, who have looked only at the honorable career and happy destiny contemplated by the framers of the Government and their wise successors, would not credit that a scheme of expansion so vast and perilous could be projected by any sane American, or that it could or has come from any but the teeming brain of some visionary of the "Universal Democratic Committee," alien and untrained alike to all true notions of American principles and aspirations. But lest any retired readers should remain incredulous, we will present them with one or two notices of the project from the public press. The first is the following extract from a Washington letter to the Philadelphia American of the 13th instant:

"Do not be surprised if you should learn within a few weeks that a treaty of annexation to the United States has been negotiated between the Hon. LUTHER SEVERANCE, United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, and the authorities of the Hawaiian Government. Indeed, it is not improbable that a treaty is now on its way to Washington. Mr. SEVERANCE has authority to negotiate such a treaty, and the recent change in the Hawaiian Cabinet is understood to have been brought about to accomplish that result. Dr. JUD, who retired in favor of Mr. ALLEN, was a friend of annexation, but desired its accomplishment with certain restrictions likely to embarrass both Governments in their negotiations on the subject; or perhaps it is more accurate to say that he was in favor of annexation only on certain conditions. Mr. ALLEN is more radical, and in favor of annexation now and all the time."

What an absurdity to talk of annexation! To what shall it be annexed? To California, as a part of that State? We presume that it cannot be contemplated to make a State of these five islands in the middle of the Pacific, nor yet a Territory. Is it then as a Colony they are to be held? Is it proposed to adopt the anomalous plan of colonies, unrepresented and disfranchised—a political condition so utterly at war with the vital principles of our system of Government? And if as colonies, into what a sea of hazardous responsibilities and perilous consequences will this Union be embarked, one that we shall ultimately find not *pacifice*, however it may be named on the map.

But the reader may say this is only a random surmise of a news-letter. See, then, what the official paper, the Union, says in its number of Tuesday last:

"THE ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The beauty of the federative system of Government is soon to be illustrated in the question of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands. The importance to our commerce, and the advantages of having them attached to our Government, have not been overlooked by our people. The Legislature of Arkansas, at its session of 1852-53, expressed a decided opinion in favor of the acquisition of these islands, and the same sentiment has been generally entertained wherever the question has been considered. But our Government has not departed from its established policy in regard to this matter. The question of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands has not originated with our Government. The influence of our example has been operative, and citizens of the United States, in the prosecution of their lawful schemes of enterprise as individuals, may have exerted an influence upon the question. But our Government has taken no step to bring about the result which now seems to be nearly ripe for consummation. If the islands make up their minds to seek the protection of our flag, our Government will not hesitate to take the subject under consideration. This is the natural course of things, and it shows that we need no filibustering to bring about those expansions of territory which all intelligent men see must, sooner or later, be accomplished."

"Our mission is to extend the area of republican liberty by giving to the world practical and demonstrative proof of its excellence. When applications are made for annexation, it becomes us then to look to our own interests in deciding the question. Although our Government has had nothing to do in bringing about the state of things which seem likely soon to result in an application from the Sandwich Islands for annexation, we are assured by the doctrines of President Pierce's inaugural, as well as by the American sentiment of the Administration, that the application will receive prompt consideration. We cannot a moment suppose that the measure will be seriously embarrassed by the outrageous pretensions set up in the protest of the French and British Consuls. The answer of the American Commissioner, Mr. SEVERANCE, is a full and conclusive reply to those pretensions; and we have no reason to doubt that his sentiments will be cordially approved by the Administration."

All "pretensions" are held to be "outrageous" save our own. But our present purpose was simply to introduce the pregnant communication which follows, and to that we leave the subject to-day.

## A QUERY.

Messrs. GALE & SEATON: As you are presumed to be always "posted up" on all questions of constitutional interpretation, I wish respectfully to inquire whether or not the caption of our Federal Constitution, which describes it as "The Constitution of the United States of America," is an integral part of said instrument, designed to define the territorial limits of its purview? All copies of the Constitution which I remember to have seen are provided with this specific title, intended, as I always supposed, to give "a local habitation and a name" to the United States for which the Constitution that follows was framed.

The motive of this interrogatory is apparent. I see that we are to have the Sandwich Islands annexed to our glorious Confederacy; and as it is quite probable that I may be in favor of this measure myself—if it is only constitutional—I wish to learn whether the territorial restriction above alluded to forms a part of the original instrument, or is only an interpolation, foisted upon it by the printers; for, if the former is the case, I do not clearly see how we can bring these Islands within the pale of the Constitution of the United States of America, since no map that I have consulted places them on our continent. Perhaps your neighbor, the Union, who seems to have very liberal and expansive ideas respecting what are called "American waters" and our right of "eminent domain" in the same about the latitude of Cuba, may be able to throw some light on this geographical question; for, as nearly

as I remember, the latitude of Cuba and of the Sandwich Islands is about the same. Is the "Pacific Ocean" as well as the "Gulf of Mexico" on American water?

The necessity of clearing up this difficulty before we proceed any further in the business of annexing "this half-way house between the American coast and China," as these Islands are termed by one of your correspondents, becomes the more apparent from the able manifesto of Mr. Commissioner SEVERANCE on the proposition in question; for he expressly states that "the Government of the United States can have no colonies. Whatever territory is added is but an integral part of the whole, and subject to the same national constitution and laws."

In case it should appear that our constitutional fathers, in their short-sightedness, did actually limit the United States to the American continent, would it not be advisable to amend at once the descriptive title of our Great Charter so that it should read: "The Constitution of the United States of all the World and the Rest of Mankind?" This, methinks, would give us "ample room and verge enough" within which to exercise that power of acquisition which constitutes, according to our able Attorney General, the "vitality" of a nation.

## QUIEN SABE?

### MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Boston, November 15.—The vote in 318 towns is, for Governor: WASHINGTON, Whig, 57,682; BISHOP, Free Soil Democrat, 32,676; WILSON, Free Soil, 28,453; WALES, National Democrat, 5,166; Scattering 800. The new Constitution is defeated by five to eight thousand majority. The Whigs have gained considerably in the Legislature since last year, when they had ten majority, their majority thus far being fifty-seven. The Whigs will also have a large majority in the Senate, which will enable them to elect their Governor and all their State officers. The contest has been the warmest and most exciting for many years. The Whigs celebrated their victory by fire-works.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF GEORGIA.—The votes cast last month for Governor of Georgia were canvassed by the Legislature on the 8th instant. All the returns were admitted as regular, and the result was a Democratic majority of 510 votes. The whole vote was 94,760—of which Mr. JOHNSON received 47,638, and Mr. JENKINS 47,128. Last year the majority for Mr. PIERCE over all other tickets was nearly 8,000.

Among present visitors of the city we have been happy to see, as we always are, the Hon. RICHARD RUSK, who comes as one of the Smithsonian Regents on business relating to that institution.

In the Vermont Legislature on Wednesday three ballots were had for United States Senator. On the last ballot the vote stood: for Collamer (Whig) 83; Kellogg (Dem.) 83; Shafter (Free Soil) 25; Brainard (Free Soil) 5; scattering 5. Five additional ballots were had on Thursday, without materially varying the result.

The New Hampshire Whig State Convention assembled at Concord on Wednesday. Hon. JAMES BELM was unanimously nominated for Governor, and WM. WHITTELL for Railroad Commissioner.

The Alabama Legislature has been regularly organized by the election of WM. MARTIN as President of the Senate and WM. GARRETT as Speaker of the House. Both gentlemen are Democrats, of course.

MINERALS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The mineralogical portion of the Crystal Palace is attracting much attention. The Journal of Commerce says:

"New Hampshire is the only State that furnishes tin, cobalt ores and blende are exhibited from Connecticut, and cobalt from Maryland; chrome from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and the new mineral called emerald Nickel from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The extensive use of Nickel in the manufacture of German silver gives interest to every discovery of it. All parts of the Union furnish iron, but Pennsylvania excels in the number and variety of specimens. North Carolina furnishes handsome specimens of phosphate, carbonate, and sulphur of lead. There are silver ores from South America, Mexico, and Europe, but none from the United States, except in connexion with lead. California is the only State which sends an ore of quicksilver."

GROWTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Picayune canvasses the vote of the city at the recent election to show the increase of its population:

"The total number of votes cast for Mayor at the charter election of 1852 was 9,855; the total number of votes cast for Sheriff on Monday last was 12,876, or an increase upon the vote of 1852 of 3,021, or a little more than 30 per cent. in a period of less than twenty months. This is equivalent to an increase in the electoral vote of 50 per cent. in about two years and a half, and of 100 per cent., or a duplication, in about five years. An increase in the actual number of the electors of the city may be fairly taken as indicative of a corresponding increase in the total population of the city. The population of New Orleans in the spring of 1852 did not fall short of 175,000. Hence, if it has increased *pari passu* with the number of electors, it must now number 230,000; and at the same rate of increase the population of New Orleans will amount on the 1st of April, 1857, to at least 350,000, and on the 1st of April, 1862, to full 500,000. This is highly satisfactory. Our friends abroad will be pleased to see that a loss of over 10,000 people during the late epidemic has not sensibly affected the growth of our city in population."

GEORGIA.—From the Message of Governor Cobb to the Legislature we learn that the present debt of Georgia is \$2,635,472, and that the balance in the treasury on the 20th of October was \$74,857. Gov. Cobb recommends a return to annual sessions of the General Assembly, and believes that the public judgment of the State is prepared to acquiesce therein. He also recommends the extension of the law giving judicial elections to the people to the remaining cases of State officers elected by the Legislature. In the event of the Lemmon case being carried before the Supreme Court, he advises that the Executive be authorized to employ able counsel in behalf of the State of Georgia. The message touches upon a great variety of local topics, and concludes by an allusion to the flattering prospect which the present condition of our Federal relations presents, now that the angry sectional strife which at one time threatened to disturb our domestic tranquillity has so happily terminated.

THE NORTH PACIFIC EXPEDITION.—Letters have been received at New York from the exploring and surveying expedition under command of Commander Isaac Hull, which left Hampton Roads on the 14th of June last, dated at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, September 20. The scientific observations and experiments had been successfully prosecuted, and charts of the track sailed were in course of preparation for publication. The vessels of the expedition had proved admirably adapted for the purposes of the expedition.

AMERICAN INGENUITY.—Some writer for an Eastern paper, attempting to describe a few of the multitudinous objects in the Patent Office in this city, says:

"There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all around with their heads up, and sticks them in paper in regular rows; another goes through the whole process of cigar-making, taking in tobacco leaves and turning out the perfect article. One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another blacks boots; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing. Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare. When a fat man gets in it counts two, and charges double. There are a variety of guns that load themselves; a fish line that adjusts its bait, and a rest that throws away the rat, and then barks and sets traps; and stands in the corner for another."

## NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON.

Mr. BENNETT, recently appointed United States Consul to Bahia, in Brazil, has returned home. He sailed from New York some three months ago for Rio Janeiro, (as we learn from the New York Courier,) authorized and instructed to endeavor to negotiate a treaty giving to this country the right of free navigation of the Amazon. He succeeded with some difficulty in effecting this object, and has obtained from the Brazilian Government a treaty conferring upon American citizens full and free right to navigate the Amazon within the territories of Brazil. As Peru has already conferred the same right, the navigation of that magnificent river, from its source to its mouth, is now open to the enterprise of our countrymen. The Courier adds:

"From Rio Janeiro Mr. BENNETT went to Bahia, to enter upon the duties of his Consulate. Upon arriving at that city he found the number of American vessels touching at there to be so small, and the employment of the officer consequently so trifling, that his reasonable expectations were disappointed. The entire fees paid to the American Consul at that port amount to only \$700 per annum, while the British Consul receives a salary of \$2,000 per annum, in addition to his fees. Under these circumstances Mr. Bennett decided to resign the office, and sailed from Bahia on the 9th of last month in the *Talbot*. He has in his possession the treaty which he negotiated, and we understand will proceed at once to Washington to place the document before the President. It is unfortunate that only one who has so effectively accomplished so great an object could not have remained to advance the future interests of the commerce of our country in Brazil."

WAR MANIFESTO.—Some of the New York papers publish an address, signed "Charles Kornis" and "Louis Fork," to the Hungarians of New York, calling upon them to take up arms in aid of Turkey against Russia. The "Appeal" assumes to speak by the authority of Kosuth, and invokes all good Magyars who wish to avenge the wrongs of the common enemy, Russia, to send in their names so as to be enrolled forthwith.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.—The Trenton papers publish the official returns of the late election. For Governor the vote stands:

Price, Democrat	38,312	Whig	Dem.
Hatwood, Whig	34,330		
Democratic majority	3,782	last year it was 5,750.	
The political complexion of the Legislature is—			
Senate	6	14	
Assembly	20	40	
Total	26	54	
Democratic majority on joint ballot 28.			

NAVAL.—The United States ship *Dolphin*, from Southampton, via Port Praya and St. Thomas, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday. Her cruise has been made with a view of taking deep sea soundings, and will give rise to many interesting and important results.

It is stated that the United States ship-of-war *Cyclops*, Commander FARR, is to be dispatched to Caledonia Bay to convey a surveying party, under the command of Lieutenant STANLEY, U. S. Navy, for the purpose of making a thorough survey of the route from Caledonia Bay to San Miguel, in order to settle the practicability of the proposed oceanic ship canal communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

An officer on board the United States store-ship *John P. Kennedy* writes as follows from St. Simon's Bay, under date of September 10th:

"All of the squadron are here now with the exception of the steamer *Hancock*, and she is expected hourly. The rest of the squadron have had fine weather, but since our sailing from New York we have had in this ship two, one of which was accompanied by the most horrible sea I have ever witnessed. We were forced to send to the bottom of the sea one-half of our deck load of keep from going there ourselves. Our ship has suffered so badly that, although we have not yet been three months from New York, we are nearly ready to give up. We are now lying here with every thing down; our forecastle is about to be hoisted out, and it will probably be a month before we get to sea again."

THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—The *Mariborough Gazette* says that this road, designed to connect Baltimore with the Potomac opposite the mouth of Accotink Creek, has not been abandoned, but will undoubtedly be built. It further adds:

"The Potomac Railroad Company and the Fredericksburg Company have resolved to subscribe largely to the railroad. These two companies are located for the large investment. They design taking nearly \$1,000,000 worth of stock. Until they can complete their arrangements to do so, or give over their resolve, no definite action will be taken by the Commissioners appointed under our charter."

CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A Railroad Convention assembled at San Francisco on the 3d of October, at which Gov. BIGLER presided. A committee that had been appointed for the purpose submitted a large amount of statistics in relation to the cost, practicability, and probable profits of a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Conflicting views were expressed as to the best route, but the Convention finally concurred in a series of resolutions introduced by ex-Governor McDougal, declaring, in substance:

1. That there is an undivided sentiment among the people of the United States in favor of the construction of a railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States.
2. That the duty of the friends of the road at this time is to devise the ways and means, mature their plans, and organize public sentiment in favor of an early commencement of the work.
3. That the work commenced in Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, leading westward, are examples of enterprise and foresight which are worthy of the imitation of the people of California.
4. That the people of California have the enterprise and resources to co-operate in the making of the road across the continent, and to carry it through their own State, on any line which may be selected.

A committee was then appointed to solicit subscriptions for the purpose of liquidating the necessary expenses of surveys; these surveys to be prosecuted at the earliest moment possible.

OLD MEN FOR COUNSEL.—At a meeting of citizens of Boston opposed to the coalition and the new constitution appeared the Hon. JOSHUA QUINCY, now eighty-two years of age, who was impelled to attend the meeting, he said, by "an irresistible impulse, which he considered almost as a voice from heaven," to defend the old constitution, under which he had lived for seventy-two years safely and happily. The new one was a mere patchwork, the ravellings of the old one, and like a beggar's coat, the patches predominated. In the course of his remarks he said he had belonged to no party; in fact, a man eighty-two years of age had no business with parties, but should be turning his attention to things of another world. He was neither Whig, Democrat, Free Soil, or Young America, nor was he a mixture or composition of any of them. He had nothing to do with any of the *isms* which men, for purposes of power, were multiplying in the land. He declared himself a Federal Republican, as he had been since the year 1800, when he was elected by that party to Congress, and referred to the Hartford Convention, held a few years later, as being composed of men eminent for ability, worth, and patriotism, and who had been most wilfully abused and misrepresented.

COLONIZATION IN MISSOURI.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Missouri Colonization Society was held at St. Louis on Monday evening of last week. The annual report represents that the cause of colonization is advancing in Missouri. The society is making an effort to send out a company of emigrants to Liberia in December next. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON and C. C. WHITTELL, Esq., and the following resolutions were passed:

1. Resolved, That as far as human eye can scan colonization offers the only practicable plan of removing from our midst an alien race, and of thus giving to Africa the blessings of civilization and Christianity.
2. Resolved, That the cause of Africa, as presented by the American Colonization Society, commands the respect and confidence and earnest co-operation of every philanthropist and Christian.

SCOTLAND, formerly a dry goods merchant in Boston, committed suicide by hanging himself in New York on Monday. It is supposed that business reverses preyed upon his mind to such a degree as to have produced mental aberration.

## NEW BOOK.

MEN AND THINGS, AS I SAW THEM IN EUROPE. BY KIRWAN. Harpers. New York. Taylor and Maury: Washington.

KIRWAN we take to be a *nom de guerre*; and much amusement may be gleaned from his pages, though the general tone is somewhat lugubrious.

There is, it would appear, a class of tourists who can travel from Dan to Beersheba and cry out all is barren, who regard the graceful levity of France as impiety, and the sculptured temples of Italy as the seats of idolatry. In this class may be included those pious valetudinarians, victims of a periodical malady, for which foreign travel and a liberal outfit is conceded by indulgent doctors.

To the eye of orthodoxy, it is true, the prospect on the continent of Europe is gloomy; Popery triumphant in Rome and throughout Italy; dominant in France, Spain, Belgium, and Austria; the memory of Calvin forgotten in his own chosen tabernacle at Geneva, and scorners sitting in that seat whence he adjudged Servetus to the flames; Socinians trampling on the *Institutes* of the great Reformer, and openly preaching those doctrines for which their unhappy apostle was offered up a holocaust. GERMANY, on the other hand, the field of magnificent Luther, overgrown with tares, and divided between Popery and Neology, between error and scepticism; the only resting place for the dove of pure and undefiled religion being Sweden and Norway, with perhaps a corner of Scotland. To the eye of contemplation this state of things is insupportable. Truth, by a mysterious dispensation, relegated to hyperborean wastes, while Euxon occupies those fertile regions, the land of the olive and the grape, the seats of science and of arts, of refinement and of learning.

We would, however, recommend to the murmurer an acquaintance in the ways of Providence. It may indeed be doubted whether any change of rites or doctrine would conduce to the greater happiness of the sunny South. There is in nations as in individuals an idiosyncrasy fitting them for their sphere of moral duties. The Italian mind, nurtured on classic models and heavenly forms, and professing a creed eminently conservative of the creations of architecture, painting, and sculpture, may not perhaps be qualified for the reception of the stern doctrines of the Reformation. The splendors of public worship, and the glorious creations of genius adorning their temples, contribute to infuse a reality through the inlets of the senses to the vague perceptions of celestial things, and excite a fervor of devotion which calls forth the remarks and admiration of all strangers.

The people of France, Spain, and Italy, moreover, possess translations of the Scriptures unequalled they believe in accuracy and elegance; yet have these people not discerned their own doctrinal errors in the mirror of the sacred volume, nor felt tempted to embrace the rigorous dogmas of evangelical austerity.

Turn we to our traveller. It is a curious feature of the human will, and first openly evinced in Paradise, that what is forbidden is coveted. Rome has ever been held in bad odor by writers, ancient and modern. "Et quanta fuit Romanis turba cavendi," inquires the gullible swain in Virgil, (and the same question may be fairly propounded by his flock to every reverend tourist.) "Quid Romae faciam, mentiri nescio" is the indignant sarcasm of the Roman satirist. Yet, in defiance of the warnings of wisdom, no sooner is a pastor emancipated from the weekly toll of the pulpit than he rushes, *velut ad Rhodum*, Rome-wards, eager to visit the lady of Babylon, the mother of abominations. Regardless of the voice of the Prophet, "Come out of her my people," &c., he hurries on by the Porta Giovanni, and ensconces himself snugly for weeks in the Hotel d'Angleterre, nor does he often quit the "Sink of Iniquity" without having prostrated himself before the "Man of Sin," and kissed the hem of his garment.

We sympathize with our amiable tourist on the rebuffs and impositions practised on the simplicity of his nature. The most unkind cut was at Geneva, and inflicted by the great Doctor MERLE D'ABIGNY, the historian of the Reformation, who is written down in the book as a boor and a clown. The guide at Baden-Baden, also, kindly contributed to victimize an innocent traveller by appropriating to his own use and emolument, in order to enhance his Mysteries of Udolpho, the old Dutch story of the "Maiden's Embrace;" while Joe Miller, though dead, yet speaketh in the delectable anecdote of the purgatorial frogs.

The tour being dedicated to his "own people," it were to be wished that the author had consulted their edification by eschewing those strange and ludicrous ambiguities resulting from inaccuracy of style and composition. We give a few specimens obtained on a cursory reading:

Page 22. "We are now at London, the World's Babel, and its greatest centre of influence."

Every tyro in Geometry knows that great or little cannot be predicated of a centre.

Page 59. "There is the grand banquetting room; less than three hundred feet long."

This dimension will suit most banquetting rooms.

Page 24. "How joyful must be the anticipations of heaven to such a saint, just putting off his harness."

A saint in harness!

Page 59. "When that furious mob reached the gates which marched out from Paris."

Here gates is the grammatical antecedent to which marched out.

Page 61. "Wrung from the peasantry and citizens, who were regarded by that bad race of Kings as does the farmer his cattle, who are reared to yield their milk," &c.

"Stratum cum iumen ademptum."

Page 62. "The wrath of the nation, which had been accumulating for ages under the pressure of the iron heel of despotism."

Accumulating under the pressure of an iron heel! This figure is described by the great Master of Inveciive as "dancing in the mazes of metaphorical confusion."

Page 68. "The Assembly was in full blast."

By this glowing figure a deliberative body is converted into a smelting-furnace.

Page 71. "An incarnate male witch."

The male of witch, in the English language, is *wizard*.

Page 249. Describing the uproar at the Presbyterian Assembly, at Belfast, he says:

"His (Dr. Cook's) deliverance was equal to any of his great efforts."

Deliverance is also used elsewhere in the sense of delivery or elocation.

Page 71. "You can have a split-bottom chair for a few sous, which are piled up on all sides."

It is from this practice, we presume, of piling up coppers in Popish Cathedrals that the Californians have derived their expressive *pila*. Hence also, perhaps, the pertinacious attendance of beggars about the gates.

Page 182. "And beggars that follow priests, as does the shadow its shade."

This illustration is what a Cambridge tutor would call "rather shady."

Page 157. "They send out decrees binding upon all their people, and as unchanging as the laws of the *Modes* and *Persians*, which give direction," &c.

This ray of light shed on those obscure laws is truly welcome to antiquarians. We have undertaken a labor of love in pointing out a few of the blemishes which sully the pages of this classic work. Our zeal for the honor of American literature has enabled us to overcome that natural indolence, that repugnance to toil, the besetting sin of humanity.

The book might be, with propriety, introduced into the Rhetorical class at Princeton, and adopted as a useful Praxis, on the Horatian scheme, "*rectum dignosce curvo*," &c.

Scotland is, perhaps, the ark of orthodoxy; yet has Scotland become by no means the most moral of nations. In scenes of vice and revolting depravity the city of Glasgow alone surpasses all cities. See "MEMORIALS SEWER-AGE," by S. G. Osborne.

A. C. STOWELL, formerly a dry goods merchant in Boston, committed suicide by hanging himself in New York on Monday. It is supposed that business reverses preyed upon his mind to such a degree as to have produced mental aberration.

## PARTY JEU D'ESPRIT.

It is pleasant to see party strife mitigated by good-humored wit. The following *Jeu d'Esprit* is from the Albany Argus, and explains itself:

Dead of Separation between the National Democrats and the Free Soilers and Soft Condition.

"This inditure, made this 13th day of September, 1853, at a time that tests the honesty of men possessing Democracy, between the company composing the firm of Jefferson Democracy of the first part and the little crowd of dead weights, who, like vampires, have preyed